



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

may be questioned whether their appearance has in any degree enhanced the reputation of the author.

It is probably true that they will be found on the shelves of most practitioners, and that they have served a certain purpose, but such facts are not proof that a work has any great or permanent value. The first edition was, in reality, little more than a digest of decisions on practice; a better digest, of course, than an annotated code, because the decisions, on the whole, were properly classified and carefully selected, and many unimportant decisions which appear in an annotated code were eliminated; but still it was essentially a digest. It was not the needed work on practice.

The characteristics of the first edition are not changed in the second, its only aim being to bring the work down to date by including decisions made since the first edition was published, and making such changes in the text as these decisions have necessitated. Judging from the first volume which has recently appeared the selection of cases for this second edition has been made with considerable care. In the main, the statements of the points decided are accurate. This edition will therefore undoubtedly find a place among many other books of a similar character which the busy lawyer purchases. It is a book which will have a certain value for him as a time-saving device, by occasionally enabling him to obtain quickly a few good authorities upon some special question which he needs to answer promptly. For the young practitioner, however, who desires to gain a systematic knowledge of practice, the work cannot be highly recommended.

REVIEWS TO FOLLOW:

ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS. By Phillip D. Van Zile. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1902. pp. lvii, 785.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF INTERCORPORATE RELATIONS. Walter Chadwick Noyes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1902. pp. xlviii, 703.

A BRIEF FOR THE TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASES. Austin Abbott. Rochester: Co-operative Publishing Co. 1902. pp. xx, 814.

ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. Grant Newell. Chicago: F. H. Flood & Co. 1902. pp. xii, 438.

STUDIES IN JURIDICAL LAW. Horace E. Smith. Chicago: F. H. Flood & Co. 1902. pp. xxvi, 336.

CASES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW. James Brown Scott. Boston: The Boston Book Co. 1902. pp. lxvii, 959.

A SELECTION OF CASES ON THE CONFLICT OF LAWS. Three volumes. Joseph Henry Beale. Cambridge: The Harvard Law Review Publishing Association. 1902. pp. xviii, 490; p. viii, 505; xv, 548.

MANUAL OF FRENCH LAWS AND COMMERCIAL INFORMATION. H. Cleveland Cox. London: Simpkins, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co. pp. viii, 292.

A TREATISE ON THE POWER OF TAXATION. Frederick N. Judson. St. Louis: The F. H. Thomas Book Co. 1902. pp. xxiii, 908.

A CODE OF NEGLIGENCE. John Brooks Leavitt. Albany: Matthew Bender. 1903. pp. xlviii, 802.

A TREATISE ON THE LAWS OF AGENCY. George L. Reinhard. Indianapolis: The Bowen Merrill Co. 1902.